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classification; it is a question of the definition of consciousness, one's answer to which sets the *Aufgabe* that controls even the details of laboratory procedure. ROSWELL P. ANGIER.

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Phases of Evolution and Heredity. DAVID BERRY HART. London: Rebman Limited. 1910. Pp. xi + 259.

The Darwin-Wallace theory falls short in two respects. (1) It does not show where the power of variation in the individual lies. (2) No adequate explanation of the inheritance of variation is offered. Circumcision, practised generation after generation, plainly demonstrates that artificially produced variations in the "soma" of individuals are not transmitted to subsequent generations. Weismann made an advance on Darwinism when he asserted that the power of variation lies in the primitive germ-cells of the sexual glands, but he did not explain adequately the exact nature of the process of transmission. Mendel's experiments in artificial cross-fertilization between tall pea-plants and a dwarf variety showed that the first generation consisted uniformly of tall pea-plants. When these were allowed to self-fertilize, the result was talls and dwarfs in the ratio 3:1. The dwarfs thereafter bred true, but the "talls gave, on self-fertilization, one third which bred true to tallness and two thirds which, as impure talls, gave somatic talls, and also dwarfs breeding true again in the ratio 3:1." From this Mendelians infer that dominance and recessiveness of certain characteristics, called unit-characters, are accounted for by the theory of gametic segregation and combination according to the law of chance. Dr. Hart believes that the principal defect in the Mendelian theory is to be found in the fact that it states the ratio of transmission in relation to the "soma" of the plant only. An organism (plant or animal) consists of the adult individual part or "soma" and the propagative part. The latter is the determining factor in future reproduction. The author holds that the zygotes in each crossing consist of a propagative and a somatic part. The Mendelian ratio obtains in the propagative part only.

In the fifth chapter, the author discusses what he terms an intrinsic theory of variation and transmission. He sums it up[1] as follows:

> The primitive germ-cells which give rise to the gametes are derived from an early division of the zygote, and travel through the organism to the sexual gland without undergoing any mitosis, that is to say, without variation in their structure. In the sexual gland they undergo mitosis, which means variation in the determinants of the unit-characters, according to the law of probability. . . . When the gametes unite, we get half of the varied chromosomes thrown off, and then when the zygote with its proper number of chromosomes is formed, we get the phenomenon of Mendelism, by which the unit-characters are distributed in the zygote, again according to the law of probability; so that by all this we get in subsequent generations organs following the curve of probability in their anatomical condition and function.

Dr. Hart declares that this theory "puts variation by environment quite out of question." This conclusion, however, does not necessarily stand. It remains to be shown that variations which environment—not artificial mutilation—produces on many succeeding generations do not affect the cells that are set apart for propagation as well as those that constitute the "soma." Tallness and shortness, which are continually transmitted, are themselves often the result of environment. The propagative cells do not exist independent of and apart from the "soma." In short, it seems best to wait until more evidence is in before accepting a theory which in part falls back on chance, and for the rest posits two independent causal series, the "soma" which is manifestly influenced by the environment, and the cells set apart for propagation, which act independent of environment.

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[1] P. 94 ff.

The book, as a whole, is not a unit, but discusses widely divergent phases of evolution and heredity. One chapter is devoted to the life of Mendel. Other subjects taken up are: "Heredity in Disease," "The Evolution of the Honey-Bee," "The Handicap of Sex," "Evolution and Religion." The author has written a stimulating book. Most of the chapter captions might well serve as titles of books. FREDERICK GOODRICH HENKE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.

JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW. September, 1911. *The Platonic Distinction between "True" and "False" Pleasures and Pains* (pp. 471–497): HAROLD H. JOACHIM. – It is maintained that the question raised by Plato regarding the reality of pleasure and pain is of great importance. For common opinion the question of the truth or falsity of pleasure and pain does not arise, because for them there is no distinction of "the that" from "the what," thus marking them off from "knowing" and "willing." Regarding the distinction of the "that" and the "what" in "knowing" and "willing" as untenable, "feeling" is put in the same class, and the question of reality has equal validity with them. *The Rôle of the Type in Mental Processes* (pp. 498–514): W. B. PILLSBURY. – It is stated that consciousness has to do more with things than with sensations. The two current views that perception is a combination of sensations and that it is a group of movements are rejected. Things are "types" developed in experience out of a necessity of "harmonizing various experiences of the same object." The origin and nature of the "type" is explained as its meaning is illustrated in the processes of perception, memory, and action. *Philosophy in France*, 1910 (pp. 515–534): ANDRÉ LALANDE. – A résumé and brief criticism of various recent books on French philosophy. The emphasis is on religious philosophy. The chief works viewed are: J. J. Gourd: *La philosophie de la religion;* M. Charles Dunau: *Les deux idealismes;* M. Delvalué: *Rationalisme et tradition;* M. Parodi: *Le problème moral et la pensée contemporaine. Reviews of Books* (pp. 535–558): Theodore DeLaguna and Grace Andrus DeLaguna, *Dogmatism and Evolution: Studies in Modern Philosophy:* ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY. Edward Bradford Titchener, *A Text-book of Psychology:* JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL. Emile Bréhier, *Chrysippe:* G. S. BRETT. A. Meinong, *Über Annahmen:*